WASHINGTON.

The Silver Question as Affecting the Various Sections.

DIVERSE INTERESTS OF THE SOUTH AND WEST

Favorable Outlook for the Passage of the Tariff Bill.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE

The House Judiciary Committee on Woman Suffrage.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

EFFECT-THE INTERESTS OF THE WEST AND

act increase the vote for the bill. Whether it will change any votes remails to be seen. Senator Eaton made a forcible and interesting speech to-day, in which he showed great practical good sense, demonstrating that inflation would no longer inflate; that o have already a plothora of money, or what is so-alied, and that to inject in addition a quantity of liver not worth its face would simply perpetuate the want of confidence which checks enterprise and puts off the prosperity which everybody wants and which, with sensible legislation, is near at hand. It is swident that the speeches of Mesara Randolph, Lamar, Bayard, Eaton and others have made the Southern bat there is a difference between their situation and and now seeks a way to pay its debts at a discount. The South, as a Southern man to-day remarked, is not in that situation. It is not in debt, but having great undeveloped resources wants to berrow in order to develop them. It wants to berrow at a fair rate of interest, and it needs large sums, and its interest is to maintain at least its own predit. Every Southern vote for silver is an obstacle each or in Europe, and it is noticeable that one hears no more here of the plan some time ago talked of and determined on, to send General Gordon to Europe on the adjournment of Congress to represent the natural wealth of the Southern States and to seek for capital to be invested in Southern enterprises. It is undergood even by n Southern enterprises. It is understood, even by the most sealous silver men, that it would be useless to apply for loans of money in Europe if the silver bill becomes a law, or to ask loans, even if the bill ails, for any community which has persuaded its epresentatives and Senators to vote for silver. Sen-

TEE OF WAYS AND MEANS. Mr. Wood laid the Tariff bill before the whole Com se of Ways and Means to-day. It is understa asked by one of the members to explain briefly the general purpose and scope of the bill, and that having done so all the members present agreed that, without committing themselves to the details of uties levied, they approved the plan of the bill and its notive. Mr. Wood explained that the object was to also the required amount of revenue with the east burden to industry and to give all the encour-gement pessible to our foreign commerce, because to review, American manufactures having new so in-screeced in skipl and machinery that we produce more than we consume. Hence the great features of the bill, which were designed to relieve nome industry of needless burdeas. As to the minor delails House will also scrutinize them, and they will doubt suffer considerable changes, but there is a fair prospect that the bill will become a law at this session

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

with all its main features as they now stand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1878. THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE-MOVEMENTS FOR INCREASING ITS EFFICIENCY—THE LOSS OF THE HURON AND METROPOLIS

The question of the life saving service will engage the attention of the Senate to-morrow, when Senator Ransom intends to offer three several resolutions bearing upon different branches of the subject. One on the Secretary of the Treasury, directing him to report as soon as may the present condition and state of efficiency life saving service on the coast of North Caroline and in what respects it needs, in his judgment, increase or improvement in order to make it of the greatest benefit. Another will refer the matter to the Senate Committee of Commerce to inquire into the expediency of so improving the inland navigation Albemerie and Pamico Sound as to furnish a safe Shate Committee of Commerce have power to report by bill or otherwise. The last will call on the Secretary of the Navy for all information which he has and any recommendations he wishes to make for the guidance of Congress in securing a better state of cin-

Senator Ransom expresses himself as determined to sommence at the beginning and go through the Congress to remedy the present inefficient con of things. Secretary Thompson, of the Navy De. partment, says that for some time be has been giving close attention to the question of life saving and at the customary consultations which take place at the Navy Department daily with the heads of bureaus this one has been discussed and has engaged the most eration. He is now preparing a report on the loss of the Huron and in it will give incidentally some opinions which be has reached relative to

Freasury Department, while seeming to be disposed to the Atlantic coast, have detailed a special agent, who, however skilful in other regards, knows nothing what. ever of the important surroundings which are involved in the shipwreck of vessels and the method of best avoiding the danger in future. It is thought at the Navy Department and elsowhere that the very best skill and experience of their officers should be called into requisition, in order to fully investigate the

WOMAN SUFFRAGE-SENTIMENT OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE. .

consideration the proposed sixteenth amendment to the constitution. After some time spent in discussion a vote was taken, resulting in a tie, Messrs. Khott, Hartridge, Stonger, McMahon and Culberson voting against reporting to the House, and Messra. Frye, Butler, Conges, Lapham and Lynde voting in layer of favorably reporting. The absent member, Mr. Harris, of Virginia, would probably have voted against the favorable report. The principal on urged is that if reported for conside by the committee the host of advocates of female soffrage will besiege the Capitol and interfere with the Silver bill and kindred matters of more importance to Congressional constituency.

THE ALLEGED KANSAS PACIFIC CREDIT

MOBILIER. The following resolution, propared by the stock-holders and creditors of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, has been submitted to the House Judiciary Committee

for its adoption and report to the House:—

Whereas it is sileged that the Kassas Pacific Railway Company, under one of its former names, of Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, or the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Bivision, did make illegal and corrupt use of its stock,

and other assets; and whereas it has been also alleged that the contracts for the construction of a large portion of said railway were made at extravagantly high rates and to firms in which various directors of said company were pecuaisarily interested and thereby shared in the profits which intred to said contracts; and whereas it is represented that heretofore the majority in interest of the stockholders of and company were dejinity deprived of their rights to a controlling a voice in said company and that the same has ever since been menaged by directors and officers selected in defiance of the rights of said majority in interest; and whereas said company has heretofore made defiault in payment of interest on its bonded debt, and it a alleged by reason thereof and the unlawial acts of said company er its directors and officers that the security to which this government is entitled for its advance of bends has become whelly or in a great degree lost or impaired; therefore.

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee of this House is suthorized and directed to carefully look into and investigate all the matters as forth or reterred to in the various preambles hereof, and also all such other matters as may be deemed of public importance relating to said railway company, and that said committee report to this House the testimony taken upon such investigation, and also, by bill or otherwise, what legislation, in its judgment, is requisite in order to protect the government's interests in said company, and what action, if any, is necessary on the part of any department of this government in order to secure the return to said company of any money, property or affects unlawfully diverted from the estate thereof to the wrong or injury of this government of my expressed or implied convex to the part of and committee is empowered to send for pornous and papers for purposes of such investigation in manner usual in such cases.

COUMTING TRE ELECTORAL VOTE.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE. The special committee of the House charged with the revision of the laws relating to counting the Elegioral vote had under consideration to-day the plan eriginally proposed by ex-Scoater Bucksiew, of Pennsylvania, but came to no conclusion thereon.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1878. THE CHARGES AGAINST MINISTER SEWARD AND CONSUL "GENERAL BRADFORD-ACTION OF THE

The House Committee on Expenditures, at their meeting to-day in the State Department, received the specific charges of Mr. Myers, late Consul General at Shanghal, with a request for a full investigation of the official conduct of Minister neward while formerly occupying the position of Consul General, and that of Mr. Bradfard, whom the President appointed as Mr. Myers' successor; in that office, after suspending the last named gentleman. The committee also received from the House the letter of Mr. Phonix Marshal, of the Consular Court at Shanghal, on the same direction. The committee instructed the chairman (Mr. Springer) to transmit the papers lution of the House, to inquire into the truth of the charges, and that they will give the accused an opportunity to appear before them either in person or by counsel. The President will, in pursu-ance of custom in such cases, transmit the papers to their chairman to call on the State Department for all papers containing charges against Messrs. Seward and Bradford, including Keim's official report to the Treasury Department respecting alleged abuses at Shanghat LONG BONDS FOR THE INVESTMENT OF SAVINGS. Mr. Wallace's Long Bond bill, as amended and re-ported from the Senate Finance Committee to-day, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$100,000,000 of coupen bonds of the denominations of \$25, \$60 and \$100, and of equal sums of each of said able semi-annually, in coin, at the rate of 3 65-100 per cent per annum. These bonds are to be in lieu of United States depositories at par and accrued interest for coin or for United States legal tender notes at the current market valuation, and the proceeds are to be applied to the redemption of any outstanding United States bonds bearing a higher rate of interest.

The commission engaged in opening the bids for the great quadrennial mail letting west of the Mississippi River gave attention to 5,500 bids yesterday, at which rate it will take ten days to open all the bids. The bids are simply opened and stamped by the Com-missioner, after which they will be referred to the Second Assistant Postmaster General for comparison and award. It is understood that the bids year are greatly under those made under any previous advertisement, whereby the department expects to reduce the cost of mail trans portation in the next four years on these great routes by quite a large figure. Many of the contractors ticularly on the Southwestern border, where transportation of mails is subjected to obstruction by

The House Committee on Expenditures to-day ap-pointed three sub-committees, the first consisting of Messra Springer, Walker and Dunnell, to inquire into the contingent expenses of the State Department at Washington; the second, consisting of Messrs. Turner and Bundy, to investigate the subject of expenses of the Oriental consulates, and the third, consisting of Mosers. Mayham and Bayne, to inquire into the contingent expenses of the European and other con-sulates. The sub-committees will immediately begin their investigations. THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD-BILL TO

EXTEND THE TIME FOR COMPLETION. The bill reported to-day by Representative Rice. roads, extends for ten years the time for the comple-tion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It provides miles's year, and that the main line between Portland and a point as far east as Umatilla, Oregon, shall be of the Columbia River. Actual settlers on surveyed land within the limits of the railroad grant are secured in their rights by paying \$2.50 per acre. Pre-emptors of homesteads are also protected. The company is authorized to issue bonds and secure the same by morigage on the whole or any part of its road and property. The bill does not extend the time to build the branch road Snake River to Puget Sound, but only gives the company the land earned by it on the thirty-one miles

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1878. The Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished

Mr. MATTHEWS, (rep.) of Ohio, said he interrupted the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) during his argument yesterday to say the French government had suspended the coinage of silver on private account, but it was still coined on government account. He now held in his nand the London Economist of January 19, in which a French correspondent stated that comage was to be suspended on private ecount, and the Economist was generally regarded as

good authority. Mr. BAYARD referred to the agreements between what is known as the Latin Union, and said by such agreements each member of the Union was limited as to the amount of silver it should com. France being a member, it was impossible that her mint should be open to free coinage, and therefore he did not think there was any private colunge. The Senator (Mr. Matthews) read from a paper dated January 19, but he (Mr. Bayard) read from a despatch dated January 29 to the effect that the French government had suspended the coinage of silver.

SPEECH OF MR. EATON. Mr. LATON, (dem.) of Conn., spoke in opposition to the Silver bill. He said he would vote for the amendment proposed by the Finance Committee for an interment proposed by the relative value of gold and silver, but before considering the bill he desired to submit an amondment thereto. To-day 454% grains of standard silver equalized the gold dollar. He would make the silver coin worth 100 cents, and under his constitutional cath he would do it now and not wait for the report of any international commission. Believing the stamping of silver by the government as

money appreciated its value, he would make the silver dollar consist of 440 grains. He therefore moved to amend the bill by striking out 412 % grains and insering instead 440 grains. Ordered that it be printed. Configuring his argument, Mr. Eaton said the bill now before the Senate was defective and faulty, and should not receive the assent of the national legislature. Catch terms about the dollar of our fathers, violent adjectives, could have no weight in this discussion.

cents to she dollar would it take to relieve those pople when they could not get any of them? That is a conundrum. (Laughter.)

THE POLLAR OF OUR PATHEMS.

Continuing his remarks Mr. Saton said the ory was for more currency, but there was a great amount now availing circulation. Honorable Senators said, past this Silver bill and the people would be relieved, but no Scenator hand undertaken to show how it would relieve them. The dollar of our lathers had gone into the melting pots of their sons. He had heard ecough about the dollar of our fathers. Now let us have a dollar of the sons, a silver dollar worth 100 cents. There were two classes in the Senate clamoring for the restoration of the nilver dollar. One, led by the Senator from Kentucky (life. Beach, insisted that it would make monoy onesper, and the other, led by the Senator from Cuno (life. Thurman), insisted that it would make monoy onesper, and the other, led by the Senator from Cuno (life. Thurman), insisted that it would equalize the value of the gold and stiver dollar, and both would be the standard of value in the commercial world. Both could not be right, but both might be wrong. He did not object to the collarge of the silver dollar under proper restrictions, but there estal be no doubte standard. The civilized world had never seen a double standard; such standard had been claimed, but one motal always drove the other out in the country.

Mr. EATON the selected to the recent speech of the Senator from Indians (lif. Voorhees) on the silver question and and he did not attack or arraign the motal silver, and the country of the had the right to speak. Both remarks as were uitered by this Senater would array class against class and above spinished popular continuities of the country of the land the right to speak. The senator from Indians deptical from Indians countries to speak immediately had been provided to the honorable Senator, but made the countries of the count

claim and not upon the law of the land. He favored the remonetization of sliver because it was an American product, and he could not legislate against it. The world grew old and presperous, and commerce was born with gold and sliver as currency. He spoke of the present attempts to demonstize sliver as a conspiracy, and said a large part of Europe was already in the conspiracy. The practical question for Cengress was should the United States become a party to the conspiracy. For one, he declined. It was a deliberate effort to blast thirty-three per cent of the means of our people to pay their debta. He then referred to the needs of the West, and said that section had lower millionnaires than the East and fewer paupers as a consequence. This silver question was not an issue between the West and the East, It was an issue between the West and the East, It was an issue between the Central of the West believed that some of the East were trying to alter the contract made by the government in the sale of the bonds, and they objected to it.

Mr. IMERMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, then took the floor, with the understanding that he would proceed with his remarks to-morrow.

Mr. TELLER, (rep.) of Col., submitted the following amendment:—

That the helders of silver buillen may deposit with the

amendment:—
That the holders of silver bullion may deposit with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States such Silver bullion in amounts not less than 1.0% ounces of 800 sine and receive therefor certificates of not less than \$1,000 since the silver bullion in amounts not less than 1.0% ounces of 800 since and receive therefor certificates of not less than \$1,000 since the silver of \$100 seah, computing a dollar of \$125 grains. The bullion so received may be coined by the government of the United States or retained in the Treasury for the payment of such certificates on presentation at tife Treasury where issued. If the bullion so deposited shall be coined by the government such certain certificates shall be paid in bullion of like standard, fineness and weight, or in coined deliars, or part in bullion and part in coin at the option of the government. The bullion so received shall not be included in the amount of silver to be coined each mount under the provisions of the first section of this set, such certificates shall not be legal tender for the payment of any debts whatever.

Ordered printed.

The Senate then, at half-past five P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Hawitt, (dem.) of N. Y., presented two petitions, one from New York and one from Boston, Congress to adopt appropriate measures to Mr. Hewitt explained that there were now in China 9,000,000 people in a state of starvation, and that children were daily sold for food. He understood that the balance of the Chinese indemnity fund now in the State Department amounted to over a million dollars. To this money the people of this country had no just claim, and it should have been returned to China long ago. It should now be returned without condition, in the most gracious and efficacions manne

THE CHINASE INDENSITY PUND. Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., said that this country could not be entirely indifferent to the situation of the Chinese Empire. In regard to the Chinese indemnity fund that question had been considered again and again. He was satisfied beyond a doubt that the United States had no right whatever to that fund. He

again. He was satisfied beyond a doubt that the United States had no right whatever to that fund. He knew it was the duty of Congress to alieviate sufferings at home, but he would bespeak in advance the layor of the House toward a bill returning the lund to China, and thus at once be just and goarrous.

SUFFERING AT HOME.

Mr. Wright, (dem.) of Pa.—If we are indebted to the Chinese povernment it is our duty to pay that debt. But I find that a pies is made for national and individual contributions in aid of the suffering people of China. To that I do object. These memorialists say that there is a famine in China. I say that we have a famine in this country. We have at this moment 2,000,000 men out of employment, and if there is any individual or national charity to be bestowed we ought to look first to our own household and to the polition of our own people. We are not in a condition to give public charity so long as we have the extent of suffering at home which we have at present. Therefore, so far as regards the repayment of the Chinese indemnity fund let it be paid back, but so far as regards charity let charity begin at home, and God knows there is need enough for its exercise at this moment in this country. It is not only a lack of employment that meets us at every step, but there is absolute want on all sides. Business is desiroyed, and absolute want stalks through the land. There is not a gentleman ou this floor who does not see it every day of his life in walking between his hotel and the Capitol. Before the meeting of Congress the cry throughout the land was that Congress ought to do something. Let me ask this House whether it ex-

direction.

The memorials were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Foreign Affaira

TIMBER DEPREDATIONS.

Mr. KNOTT, (dem.) of Ky., from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, authorizing the holding of a special term of the United States Circuit Cours for the Southern District of Mississippi at Scranton, in Jackson county, on the second Mouday in March, for the trial of the causes arising out of alleged depredations. After debate the bill was passed—year 139, navs 102.

nays 102.

THE MILITARY ACADERY APPROPRIATION.

The House then, at ies misules to four, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Blackburs, of Kentacky, is the chair) and resumed the consideration of the Military Academy Appropriation bill. On motion of Mr. Dornam, of Kenucky, the item of \$7.000 for additional pay of professors for length of service was stricken out.

for Mr. Mayham's amendment that he rations or quarters shall be lurnished and no commutation for the same.

Mr. Hawitt, of New York, said that no officer of the army was furnished with rations and that as to quarters for professors at West Point, the quarters were furnished by the government and he wanted to know whether it was proposed that the government should charge rent. He suggested that such a proposition must have originated in ignorance of the law and ignorance of the practice.

Mr. Riddle's motion, spoke of the importance seemed to be in the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Hawitt, in further opposition to Mr. Mayham's and Mr. Riddle's motion, spoke of the importance of instruction in practical military engineering, and illustrated by reference to the operations before Pievea, where the Russians had been held at bay. General Todleben, nowever, brought his skill to bear on it, and then Pievens fell.

Mr. CLYMEN, (dem.) of Pa., intimated that there were far too many prefessors at West Point. There was one to every five and a nail students, and their pay, exclusive of quarters, &c., amounted to about \$900 more than the cost of supporting the 310 cadeta. There was something radically wrong in that. The Committee on Appropriations had not wished to recommend a reduction of the number of professors lest they might be accused of absorbing too much legislation, but he commended the subject to the attention of the pumper of professors lest they might be encused of absorbing too much legislation, but he commended the subject to the attention of the form the committee on Military Affairs.

Without disposing of the pending amendment the committee rone and the House, at a quarter to five o'clock P. M., adjourned.

OPPOSITION TO THE TARIFF BILL

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1878. At a meeting of the members of the Drug Exchange, held in this city to-day, resolutions were adopted serting that some of the provisions of the Tariff to reported by Mr. Wood, will disastrously affect the in-terests of a large portion of the membership of the association located in Philadelphia and other sections of the country. A committee to prepare a memorial to Congress or to the Committee of Ways and Means, explaining their grievances, was appointed.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Statutes, the President has directed that Company L. Second artillery, be temporarily equipped as a battry of light infantry, and the commanding general of the Department of Texas has been ordered to give the necessary instructions for the proper execution of the order.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Midshipman Richard H. Townley is ordered to the nautical schoolship Jamestown, at San Francisco, Cat. Master Charles E. Vreeland has reported his return home, having been detached from the Ashuelot, and has been placed on waiting orders. Midshipman Charles E. Pond is detached from the Tuscarors and ordered to the nautical schoolship Jamestown.

AMERICAN BONDS ABROAD.

THE BLAND SILVER BILL TO CAUSE LARGE RE-TURNS OF BONDS TO AMERICA.

terday by a HERALD reporter disclosed the fact that American bonds are now being returned by European first issue. The explanation of this is that the holders of the bonds in Europe are desirous of re-sliging on them before the passage of the Bland Silver bill, as, in the event of its passage, they conclude the bonds would be paid in silver, or, if hold as investments, the interest would be paid in silver. In either event deprecia-tion in the value of the bonds would be statement of its importation of bonds for the past three months, gives the figures during that time at \$16,110,800. Of this amount \$4,814,000 were four and a hair per cents, \$2,094,000 were new fives, \$44,000 were ten-torties, \$2,659,800 were of the issue allowed to give his view of the contrave the bonds were disposed of.

Mr. Howr then reviewed at length the acts of 1869 to strengthen the public debt, and argued that if the creditor insisted upon the payment of the bond in gold he must rest upon the equity of his claim and not upon the law of the land. He favored the remonetization of silver the favored the remainder from Germany. The firm states that the remainder from Germany. The firm states that the remainder from Germany. The firm states that the cotton which has been exported during the presented the remainder from Germany.

been kapt away from this market, bonds being sent instead.

BONDS RELD IN EUROPE.

The depression of prices in Europe is occasioned by the silver discussion, the late advices say. Large sales of bonds have been made here on contracts permitting them to be delivered in twenty days, so that they could buy the bonds in Europe at a low figure and have them shipped here for delivery.

At another banking house which has extensive connections in Europe, tire writer was informed that their importations of bonds for the past three months aggregated \$25,000,000. This was an unusually large amount, and they attributed it to the distrust occasioned abroad by the present saped of the discussion upon the silver bill. The statement in regard to the payment of bonds for cotton was also iterated here, the nouse having had large transactions in that line. The return of bonds was, they said, the more nutlocable at the present time from the fact that the current rate of discount in Europe is very low. A visit to still another banking house disclosed the fact that while their importations had not been excessively large there was manifested the same lear on the part of bondholders in Europe that we are approaching practical repudiation.

KELSEY LIBEL CASE

KELSEY LIBEL CASE.

On the reassembling of the Court of Oyer and cross-examination of Mr. Atkinson, the cierk and agent of Mr. Frank B. Pattterson, late publisher of the Newark Morning Courier, was continued. The testi-mony was in substance the same as that in the direct examination. Mr. Nicholas was then called, and testified to having received copies of the Courier containing the libelious articles complained of.

Mr. Richard J. Goodman, proprietor of the Sussex Register, was then sworn. This witness testified to having received on exchange with the Courier copies of that paper containing the same libelious matter. John Y. Foster was next placed upon the stand, and gave his

Y. Foster was next placed upon the stand, and gave his evidence in a positive and clear manner and with great precision. He swore that he and severed his connection with the Courier on account of these articles, he being opposed at all times to their publication. The examination of this witness lasted over two hours, and at its conclusion the defence resied.

Mr. Frank Fort, of Newark, the counsel for Mr. Patterson, oponed for the defence in an able and foreible speech, outlining the points upon which he rested his hopes of his client's acquittal, and offering an argument in justification of the publication of the articles in question.

in question.

Ex-Governor Parker was sworn. He testified that he was the receiver of the New Jersey Mutual Insurance Company, and was examined as to its affairs, him examination was very lengthy, and was unfinished when the court adjourned until to-day.

TEN CENT BARBERS.

A meeting of the Barbers' Association was held last night at Turn Hall, on Fourth st., Mr. P. F. Schmidt, the president, in the chair. There was a fair attendance of the old members of the organization and a the society is in a good condition, but the increase of the society is in a good condition, but the increase of the five-cent shops is causing them considerable annoyance, and no tangible pian has yet been proposed which will rid them of the difficulty. A general discussion was held on the question, but no solution of the problem reached. A committee has been appointed to canvass the wards of the city as to the expediency of forming a co-operative union, and, if necessary to beat their opponents, to put the price as low as three cans, and then when, they have beaten the five-cent snops, resume the regular ten-cent rates. It is estimated that there are at present over two hundred live-cent shops in the city.

WITH INTENT TO KILL

Before the adjournment of the Richmond County Court of Sessions yesterday Henry Hunt received sentence of two years and six months in the State prison by Judge Westerveit, having been convicted of shooting with miont to kill a sailor boarding house runner named James Hugh Henry, at John Young's drinking saloon on Cliff street, Cillion, on the 25th of last March. His counsel made application for a stay of proceedings pending argument locate new trial, and it was granted. THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROJECT -BILLS OF IMPORTANCE TO BROOK-LYN-ADOPTION OF THE CANAL TOLL SHEET-FLOUR AND PETROLEUM ON THE FREE LIST.

yet come up for debate in either house the sees continue to be duit.

The oil pipe lines have not yet all been beard from me this morning Senator Wagstaff introduced a bill ment will make strong opposition. The pipe line recently laid in New York city, by ordinance of the at the foot of Sixtieth street, North River, across Manhattan Island to Hunter's Point, Long Island. gives peculiar and special advantages to the road in

and the original rate, should the bill pass, will be restored.

THE CANALS.

In the Assembly the loil sheet of last year, with the addition of making flour, leached ashes and petroleum free, as reported from the Canal Committee, was adopted by the sweeping vote of 92 against 23, for all the canals.

The canals,

The canal question is attracting this year so uncommon degree of attention, and the canal committees of both houses have some important duties to perform. The constitutional amendment submitted yesterday in the resolutions of Dr. Hayes, printed in the Herald this morphing, is expected to cause a lively debate at a later period of the session.

New YORK HARBOR FIRE LINES.

Following is a bill important to the commerce of New York, which was introduced by Mr. Brooks and passed the Assembly to-day, establishing the exterior bulkhead and pier lines of New York Harbor on the Staten Island sido:—

Section L.—The exterior bulkhead and pier lines of the

Staten Island side:

Skernow I.—The exterior bulkhead and pier lines of the herour of New York, on the Staten Island side, are hereby declared to be established for that portion of said harbor extending from Fort Wadsworth, at the Parrows, to the entrance of Kill Von Kuil, on the lines and at the distances from the shores of Staten Island, as shown on a map entitled "Hydrographic Chart, showing the proposed pier and oulkhead lines between Fort wadsworth and New Brighton, Staten Island, New York Harbor," and signed April 5, 1877, by A. A. Humpareys, Rigadier tieneral and Chief of Engineers, United States Army; C. P. Patterson, Superintendent Coast burvey, and Juhn Newton, Licutenant Cotonel of Engineers and brevet Major tieneral and the offer of the Secteary of state of this State.

\$20. 2.—Is shall be lawful for the owners of piers or bulkheads, constructed or hereafter to be constructed, or owners of land under water granted by the State of New York to extend or constructed, respectively fixed and established by this set.

A lot of resolutions authorizing the printing of documents and books, including the printing and distribution of the "Civil List of New York State," at a cost to the State not to exceed \$2 a volume, went through the Assembly this morning, as usual—yous 70, asys 24.

THE VOLUNTEER ADVISORY BOARD.

Messra, H. M. Beers and Fitch, of the "Council of Political Reform" in New York, are among this week's visitors to the Capitol. Persons who can give all sorts of advice in regard to all sorts of bills before the Legislature now appear.

PHELPS TO SERVE HIS SENTENCY

The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judgm of the Court below in the case of Phelps, the S Treasury defaulter. This will keep Phelps in pi to serve out his term.

OHIO LEGISLATURE

A DEMOCRATIO PARTY VOTE AGAINST THY SUMPTION ACT.

COLUMBUS, Peb. 5, In the House to-day the House joint resolution ing Congress to repeal the Resumption ac adopted by a party vote, democrats in the affirm republicans in the negative.

ANOTHER RUINED BANK.

NATURAL RESULTS FROM A SAVINGS INS TION SPECULATING IN REAL ESTATE.

The Mercantile Savings Bank of this city is the est victim of shrunken securities. It held mort, on property in Hyde Park, a town which grew half a dozen houses to be one of the largest and is owned largely by Boston merchants who went the business of securing homosteads outside of Bostwhere taxes would be lower than in the city. The town was built up during the mania for real estate speculation, and it was, like other mushroom settlements, built largely on credit. As long as the inflation prices lasted and rents were high the interest, and portions of the principal, could property began to depreciate, men who had any surplus commenced to unload, and the downward ten-dency kept on till real estate in Hyde Park became a dency kept on till real estate in Hyde Park became a drug in the market. The growth of the town was unnatural and the de cline was as rapid. The Mercantile Savings Bank loaned largely on this property; and three years ago it was considered, as sate as government bonds, but if it were to be sold to-day it would not bring the face of the first mortgages. The officers of the bank were largely interested in the Hyde Park enterprise personally, and it was difficult for the Bank Commissioners to distinguish between the interests of the institution and those of its officers, so they two years ago insisted on the abandonment of the whole scheme.

whole scheme.

LOADED WITH UNSALARLE LAND.

In doing this, however, the officers found themselves burdened with a large amount of depreciated securities, which they could not carry without great deriment to the institution and the depositors. They have, without doubt, labored hard to get rid of this property, and, if possible, cover up the evil results of their wild speculation; but they failed, and to-day a temporary infunction was lessed to prevent the payment of any money by them. They have been acting under the sixty-day rule, and were temporarily suspended. They now hold property which is recorded on the books as worth \$316,116 25.

pended. They now hold properly which is recorded on the books as worth \$316,116 25 are properly which is recorded on the books as worth \$316,116 25.

The Banking Commissioners have very good reason to believe that the officers have not made lair and accurate returns of their actual condition within the past two years, and a rigid investigation is in progress. For instance, the bank building is set down in their arsets as worth \$176,725 81, but it has been discovered that a heavy mortgage has been given on it to secure an outside loan, and the transaction has been kept a secret from the Commissioners. It is generally believed that the courts will wind up the alarms of the institution, and that for this purpose the temperary injunction will shortly be made permanent and a receiver appointed. It is hoped that the depositors will not lose nearly.

Hesides the property which will be sold at auction within a week there is a capital stock of \$200,571 18, which will be used to assist in making good the debts of depositors. The largest mortgage held by the bank on the Hydo Park property is one for \$30,000 on a scotting park, which was originally values at \$36,000, but it sold to-day it would not bring more than \$25,000, it that much. It will be offered for safe February 19. The developments in this case have caused a good deal of criticism and not a little apprehension.

TO AVOID DECEPTION.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 5, 1878. The Boston Produce Exchange yesterday decided to potition the Legislature for a law requiring packages of elemargarine to be properly stamped, to prevent

DOMINION POLITICS.

NEWCASTLE, N. B., Feb. 5, 1878. Hon. Mr. Peter Mitchell was re-cleated to represent Northumberland county in the Dominion Parliament to-day, by acciamation.

NEW JERSEY FISHERIES.

TRENTON, Feb. 5, 1878.

The representative fishermen of each county in this State, together with the State Fish Commissioners, met in this city this afternoon for the purise of framing a general protective fish bill for the various bays and rivers of the State, to be presented to the Legis-

NEW JERSEY'S CAPITAL

The Coal Combination To Be Thoroughly Sitted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Commencement of the State Prison Torture Investigation.

BY TELEGRIPH TO THE HERALD.]

TRENTON, Feb. 5, 1878. The House Committee on Corporations have subpropaged several residents and superintendents of New Jersey relironds to appear in the State House next Monday afternoon and testify relative to alleged coal combinations. It is the futention to make a

most searching inquiry.

Charles K. Landis, of Vineland notoriety, appeared before the House Committee on Railroads and to-day and spoke in advocacy of his short line railroad in South Jersey, and against Senator Sewell's bill, which passed the Senate last week, and which requires new railroad companies to deposit \$2,000 per mile with the Secretary of State, on filing articles of association, as a guarantee of good faith.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.
In the Senate to-day Mr. Hobart introduced an act to reduce public taxation on account of the public war debt. It cites in the preamble the amount of the war annually. It also recites the fact that the sinking fund created for the payment of this debt is now \$1,453,000, which will be sufficient in 1886 to provide for the principal and interest. The bill provides that after 1879 the interest shall be prid out of the sinking fund; that \$10,000 of the principal due in 1879 shall be paid from said fund, nd thereafter so much of the principal as annually falls due shall be paid from the fund, so far as it co

be safely spared.

Mr. kabe introduced a supplementary bill coning disorderly persons. It provides that in ottles having a population over fitteen thousand, having police courts, police justices and recorders paid a fixed salary, all disorderly persons arrested shall be taken before these officials for hearing, and that no

taken before these officials for hearing, and that no justice of the peace shall have cognizance thereof or hear or determine such cases, any law, custom and usage to the centrary notwithstanding.

Air. Houart presented a supplement to the Public Instruction act. It provides for the suppropriation of \$100,000 from the annual mecome for the support of public schools, any deficiency, to be supplied by drawing upon the State Treasurer, is to be replaced.

Mr. Magno introduced an act concerning costs. It provides that when judgment is eniored by default and no defence is made, the amount received being not less than \$200, nor more than \$300, the plaintiff shall recover only three-fourths of the usual costs, excepting witnesses' fees. If the amount recovered be not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 the costs shall not exceed one-helf the usual amount. If not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, the costs shall not exceed one-helf the usual amount recovered by law. The same restrictions apply to the fees of the court officers, the plaintiff not to recover beyond the amount indersed in the process.

process.

In the House, hr. O'Brien introduced a bill providing for alteration of the boundary lines of the Assembly districts in Passale county.

The static Prison investigation, or consisting of Senators Hendrickson, Moore, Plummer, and Assemblymen Sykes, Paramore, Pacocast, Maione and Rue, assembled in the Senate Chambers shortly after five o'clook P. M., and proceeded to investigate certain charges preferred against General Mott and Dr. W. W. L. Phillips relative to their treatment of convicts.

Mr. J. A. MacLauchlin, stenographer, kept record of the present and proceeding the process of the present and proceeding the process of the present and process of the process of the present and process of the present and process of the proces

made no charges p.

be claimed that under the isw of 1070 m.

Legislature are official visitors, and have authorny to visit any part of the prison and ask convicts questions as to their general health, treatment, condition, he, is after he was sworn in as a member of the Legislature he asked deneral Mott to visit the cell of a prisoner, and the General refused him that prisoner; witness would like to have Mr. A. B. Nichols, of Camden, supponness, as he understood Mr. Nichols was also released; General Mott granted that privilege to witness before he was a member of the Legislature; Mr. Deacon said he would like to give his views on the law on some future occasion; would also like to have Dr. Lilly, of Lambertville, and Mesers. Voorbees and Martis, member of the Legislature, supponned; General Mott teld witness that under the law members of the Legislature were not privileged to see convicts.

In reply to questions by General Mott teld witness that under the law members of the Legislature were not privileged to see convicts.

In reply to questions by General Mott Pr. Deacon and that he was a clerk in the Treasurer's office some time ago; went to see Mr. Sooy, a convict in the prison, and was refused by the keeper in the centre hall, and you (addressing Mr. Mott) in the State Heuse and told you I had indorsed a note for Mr. Sooy and wasted to see him about it; you teld me I ceuld see Mr. Sooy in the centre hall, but I knew that Mr. Sooy and wasted to see him about it; Mr. Deacon denied that Mr. Sooy had refused to see him. After some more cross-examination of Mr. Deacon again denied that Mr. Sooy had refused to see him. After some more cross-examination by General Mott the examination of Mr. Deacon was concluded for the present. The committee adjourned ontil five o'clock to morrow (Wednesday) siteracon.

General Mott afterward expressed a fear that the investigation would hast six months.

TITLE TO VALUABLE JERSEY CITY PROPERTY CONFIRMED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

TRENTON, N. J., Fob 5, 1878.

Chancellor Kunyon to-day rendered a decision in one of the largest and most interesting law cases ever tried in Hudson county. It was a case involving the title to property in the vicinity of the Jersey City Court House, valued at \$1,500,000. In 1840 the tract, now divided into city lots, was devised by Joseph Priestly Peters to a man named Harrison for \$30,000 And through devisees of Harrison for \$30,000, and through devisees of Harrison it was sold to the forty or fifty persons who now own parcels of it. Peters subsequently died, leaving one daughter. In 1873 a searcher in the Hudson County Clerk's office discovered, in looking over the musty volumes of recorded did not contain the words "herris and assigns," and conveyed, as is now alleged, only a life estate. The matter was brought to the notice of Charles G. Sissen, and he husted up Miss Peters and secured from her for \$1,200 a quit claim deed of an her right and title in the property. Sissen was so much disliked that he cid not care to bring the ejectment suits against the holders of the estate in his own name, learing an adverse vertiet, and invited Rev. Spencer M. Rice to act as plaintiff. Mr. Rice inagnantly declined, and the suit was linally brought in the name of Sissen's brother, Benjamin, the case was treat before Juge Bedie, in 1873, and the jury by direction of the Court rendered a verdict against Sissen. The case was appealed, Judes Bedie's rulings were set aside, and the case ordered back for a new trial. Meanwhile Sissen died, and the contest was continued by his executors. Before the new trial took place, as suit was begun by those claiming unqor Harrison, in chancery, to correct the record. The Chancellor today decided that the record was an error; that the missing words shall be inserted in it; that Sissen's quit claim deed gives him no title to the property; that the deed to Harrison conveyed the title to him in itee, and directing Sissen's executors to pay all tue costs. and through devisees of Harrison it was sold to the